The CASE of several of the Persons from whom Lieutenant Colonel Charteris extorted Money for protecting them from their Creditors, 816 m.

Dumbly theweth,

IRST, That in or about the Month of March, 1709. the faid Colonel Charteris fent for one Hurly (a Person whom he protected from Considerable Debts) and told him, That his Company in the Guards cost him Three Thousand Guineas, and that if Hurly did not give him Five Guineas, and an effective Man to serve in the Company, he would protect him no longer: And that he

expected the like from every Man that he protected.

That Hurly for Fear of being left to his Creditors, did then give the faid Col. Charteris Five Guineas, and foon after a good Man gratis. Upon which the Col. promifed upon his Honour, that Hurly, according to the Contract made at Listing, should have a Discharge whenever he pleas'd, be exempted from all Duty, except on Muster-Days; and withal, that he should be protected from all his Creditors: For that he wou'd appear for him before a Judge, and claim him as an effective Soldier, if there were Occasion, and that Hurly should be at no surther Charge. Yet soon after the Colonel sent for Hurly again, and told him, He must pay Two Shillings and Sixpence every Fortnight, to be excused from Duty; which Hurly was likewise forced to comply with.

That on the First Day of July, 1710. (Col. Charteris being then in Scotland) Hurly was taken up by some of his Creditors, who Six Days after the Arrest, obtained a Note under Major General Tatton's Hand, discharging Hurly, and certifying, that he was not a Soldier in the Regiment. Upon which Hurly was detain'd by his Creditors, till Col.

Charteris came to Town.

That Hurly then sent to him, and pray'd him to perform the repeated Promises he made him on his Honour, as aforesaid; which he absolutely refused to do, unless Hurly would give him Fifty Pounds more.

That Hurly not being then able to raise that Sum, offer'd to give him a Note to pay it him in a Month's Time, which at length with much

Importunity was accepted of.

That the Colonel not thinking the first Note, which Hurly sent him by his Serjeant Thomas Cook for the said Fifty Pounds, to be well or sirmly worded, would not appear for Hurly, till he had sent him a Second

Note in more ample Form.

That notwithstanding the said Discharge given by Major General Tatton, as aforesaid, Col. Charteris, who was greedy for the said Fifty Pounds, appear'd in Person on the 22d of September tollowing; and in Opposition to what the General had signed on the 7th Day of July before, made Oath before the Lord Chief Justice Parker, That Hurly was an Effective Soldier, and did Duty as often as any Man in the Company; tho' in Truth he never did one Hour's Duty, other than to appear sometimes on a Muster-Day.

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However the Colonel swore to it, and thereupon Hurly was discharged. But the very Minute he was out of his Creditors Hands, Serjeant Cook hurry'd him away, and committed him to the Savoy, where the Colonel ordered he should be kept a close Prisoner, till he had given better Security than his own Note, for the Payment of the said Fitty Pounds; which he was forced to do, by lodging a Mortgage of Four Hundred Pounds in Murphy the Marshal's Hands, for the Colonel's Use: Which Mortgage Murphy delivered in at the Committee.

That Hurly being then at Liberty, and the Collonel being inform'd that he was refolv'd to quit the Company, and prefer a Bill in Equity against him for the said Fifty Pound Note; and for the Mortgage; gave private Orders to commit Hurly again, as his Soldier, to the Savoy, in Order to prevent Complaints, by selling him to an Officer then recruiting for the West-Indies, who was to give the Colonel a Bond of One Hundred Pounds, not to let Hurly land any where till they arrived there;

nor to be allowed Pen, Ink, or Paper in the mean time.

That the Colonel being disappointed in the Execution of that Design, and finding that Hurly intended to petition the House of Commons, order'd him to be put into the Gazette for a Deserter, in Hopes that that would frighten him into a Compliance, or at least to deter him from his

profecuting the Colonel.

Whereupon Hurly, jointly with one Bamford, laid the Matter before the said House, and produced Witnesses to prove, that the Colonel was guilty of many Frauds and Abuses in the Payment of his Company; that he received several Bribes for protecting Tradesmen, and others from their Creditors; and that he constantly mustered and received Pay for Seventy Men, tho' his own Serjeants proved he never had, nor paid, more than Thirty Eight Effectives in his Company.

But before Hurly appear'd to the Committee, or that any Witnesses were examined, the Colonel, conscious of his own Guilt, and finding that a Committee was appointed to enquire into False Musters, &c. sent Hurly a Proposal, that he would lodge a Thousand Pounds for his Use, in a Third Persons Hands, on Condition that he would desist from his

intended Profecution: Which Hurly utterly rejected.

To confirm this Proposal, the very first Night the Committee sate, Col. Charteris, at the Speaker's Chamber Door, offer'd Hurly, in the Presence of one Mr. Theedam an Attorney at Law, that he would pay all his Debts, and make him very easy in his Circumstances, provided he would say nothing to his Prejudice before that Honourable Committee. The Truth of this Instance is humbly referred to Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. Chairman of the said Committee.

That when Col. Charteris found Bribes would not take off Hurly, he had Recourse to Bullying and Threatning, but with as little Success.

George Kemble was first produced to the Committee by Hurly, against Col. Charteris; who there declared, That the Col. desired him to find out any Tradesman, or House-keeper, who were under Circumstances of Debt, and that he would protect them: That he saw the Fifty Pound Note, which Hurly gave for the Coionel's Use; and heard Serjeant Cook say, The Colonel threatned to sell Hurly to an Officer, then Recruiting for the West-Indies. But the said Kemble some sew Days after turned to be one of the Colonel's chief Advisers, and was twice produced by him as an Evidence against Hurly; which sudden Change ought to render his Testimony in the Colonel's Favour the more suspicious. Several other Witnesses were taken off, by the Power of the Colonel's Guineas. For it

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has been proved, that he had divers Meetings with some of his Fagots, and others, at the Nagg's-Head in the Hay-Market, and elsewhere, for that Purpose. That he gave Serjeant Pitman Ten Guineas, to give each of his Corporals a Guinea and Half, and to drink with the Fagots, to persuade them to say, They were well used by the Colonel; that they did their Duty, and received their Pay constantly. Yet soon after he beat and abus'd the said Serjeant Pitman, for having declared to the Committee, That the Colonel never paid more than I hirty Eight Men, tho' the Queen duly allow'd and paid him for Seventy.

Serjeant The. Cook quitted the Colonel's Company in January last, and obtained a Lieutenant's Commission. He was on Board at Deal going to his Post, when this Committee first sate: But at the Colonel's Instance came back without Leave; for which he was taken up for a Deserter by General Withers's Order: The Colonel by his Interest got him off. Then Cook gave up his Liutenant's Command, accepted of the Halbert again,

and itaid from his Command to be an Evidence for the Colonel.

The Reader is pray'd to consider, whether it be probable, that after all the Expence Cook was at to procure the said Lieutenancy, and to sit himself out, he would have quitted it for a Halbert, and run the Hazard of being try'd for a Deserter, if he had not selt the Weight of some of the Colonel's Guineas. —— Query, How far this ought to invalidate

what Testimony he gave in the Colonel's Favour?

John Hare, a Soldier in the said Colonel's Company, was produced by him as an Evidence against Hurly; but being strictly examined by the Committee, he then confessed that the Colonel had hired him and Five others to give their Testimonies in his Favour; and told them they need not boggle at saying any thing, provided they could make their Stories but to hang well together, for they were not to be there upon Oath: And the said Hare moreover shewed to the said Committee the Gold he had received that very Morning for his Share from the Colonel.

Secondly, That George Milson was Listed with the Colonel for Protection, gave back the Forty Shillings Bounty-Money, and never received any Pay; yet was forced to pay for being exempted from Duty. However, all this would not satisfy the Colonel; but the better to squeeze more Money out of Milson, he sent him Prisoner to the Savoy, where he was derain'd till his Sister Elizabeth Andrews made a Bargain with the Colonel himself to pay him Two Guineas, on Condition he would Release her Brother out of the Savoy, and protect him still in the Company. But the Colonel, after receiving the said Two Guineas, finding Milson was poor, and despairing to get any more Money out of him, Sold him for Ten Pounds to his Creditors, by discharging him privately, without his Consent or Knowledge, out of the Company: Upon which he was taken up by his said Creditors, and sent to the Gatehouse; where he still lies in a most Deplorable Starving Condition.

Thirdly, That James Wilson a Taylor, Listed for Protection with Col. Charteris about the First Day of May 1710, gave back the Forty Shillings Bounty-Money, and never received Pay, but always paid tor being exempted from Duty. That Ten Days after his being Listed; he gave the Colonel Five Pounds for Protection; and in some Months after, the Colonel threatned to Sell him to a Marching Regiment, by which he forced Five Pounds more from him, which Wilson's Wife paid the Colonel: That within a little while after, the Colonel demanded a Drugger Suit of him; but Wilson pleaded Poverty, and said he was not able to give the Drugger, but he would give him the making of it. That very soon after,

after, Wilson was Arrested, and gave the Colonel Four Guineas more; but he finding that no more Money could be expected from him, abandon'd him to the Mercy of his Creditors. Then, after the Committee was appointed, he gave Wilson's Wife a Guinea and a Broad Piece to stop her Mouth at present; and promised to pay her the Ten Pounds, and the Four Guineas back again, so soon as the Committee was up.

John Man, John Forrest, and Thirteen Witnesses more, were ready to appear against Col. Charteris; but because all they had to say, tended only to prove False Musters, Bribery for Protection, and Short Payments, against him; These Facts being so fully prov'd by so many Witnesses before, the Committee thought it superfluous to hear any more to the same Purpose.

And as the Colonel threatens and vows Revenge, so soon as the House

is up; 'tis humbly hoped,

- r. That to Encourage such-like Discoveries of Frauds and Abuses hereafter, the Honourable House of Commons would please to take what Measures they in their great Wisdoms shall think most effectual to Protect the Prosecutors.
- 2. That Hurly, who according to Contract gave the Colonel a good Man gratis; and John Hare, a Soldier produced by the Colonel to join with others against Hurly in the Colonel's Favour, as aforesaid; be Discharged from the Company, so as not to be subject to be Tried by Martial-Law, as Mutineers, for complaining against their Colonel; which is what they are threaten'd with, so soon as the House is up.
- 3. Since Hurly, Milson, and Wilson, have paid for their being exempted from Duty, and the Colonel always received their Pay; that he be order'd to Repay them the Sums he has received for them from the Queen, and to Refund the Bribes which he likewise severally extorted from them for Protection: And this the rather, because the two latter (whom he Sold and Betray'd to their Creditors, as aforesaid) are now perishing in Gaol.
- 4. That the Four Hundred Pounds Mortgage be deliver'd to Hurly, and the Colonel ordered to give him up his Fifty Pound Note, or a General Release of all Demands.

All which is Humbly Submitted to the Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons.

ME MOR AND UM, That by the 4. and 5. of William and Mary, Chap. 13. Officers making false Musters, or Signing and Allowing the Muster Rolls, wherein such false Musters is contain'd, shall be Cashier'd, and Disabled to hold any Civil or Military Office, or Employment, and to forfeit one Hundred

Pounds. [Confirm'd Septimo Anna.]

Note, That Colonel Charteris, nor content with having defrauded the Queen of the Pay of the Seven and Twenty Fagots, which he constantly muster'd in his Company, did in the Muster of September, 1710. Sign and Allow the Muster Roll of Colonel Catheart's Company, when 'twas apparent, that Persons, who were never listed in the Service, were hired for that Day for Half a Crown a-piece; and others who were then in Pay in Chelsea-Hospital, and the Ordnance-Office, were allowed by him to muster in the Company for that Day only, to fill up the Rolls. If the very Officers, even in their own Language, will not allow this to be a false Muster, they are pray'd to inform the Publick, what it is they will judge to be so.